

an enormous amount of optimism, but as you might guess, I can give no hard and fast guarantees. If I had a dinner date for Tuesday night at 6:30, I would feel very comfortable with it.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I appreciate the gentleman's optimism. Let us hope it becomes reality.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1995

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct:

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS
OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
Washington, DC, June 15, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my Committee has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

Sincerely,

NANCY L. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, let me cry out: "Shame on you the government of France. * * *

Mr. Speaker, 27 million people in the Pacific cry out: "Shame on you the government of France * * * for your arrogance to explode eight nuclear bombs in the South Pacific starting this September."

Mr. Speaker, the 178 countries who signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty cry out: "Shame on you France * * *"

Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to President Jacques Chirac, if he wants to develop France's nuclear bomb trigger device for computer simulation technology, then develop it on a computer—not in the South Pacific, not on people and not on mother Earth. Explode your eight nuclear bombs in Paris and along the rural and farm areas of France, and see if the citizens of France will support you.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of France currently has:

The world's third largest stockpile of nuclear bombs;

The fourth largest navy in the world; and

Twenty years of experience in conducting nuclear bomb explosions in the atmosphere and under water in the South Pacific. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you about the trigger device that the French Government wants to develop for its nuclear bomb explosions. The nuclear trigger is a nuclear bomb itself and is 100 times more powerful than the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If the nuclear bomb trigger is 100 times more powerful than what was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, the nuclear explosion that will come after that? What madness, Mr. Speaker.

Why not drop your eight nuclear bombs under the Arc de Triomphe—a prided possession for the people of France, because, the island nations of the South Pacific are the prided possessions of the 27 million people who live, eat, drink, and swim in that part of the world.

I say to the military establishment of France and to the President of France—in the words of Bernard Clavel, the popular novelist, "You are the shame of France * * * you are the shame of France."

Mr. Speaker, I include the following newspaper articles for the RECORD:

[From the Samoa News, June 15, 1995]

SOUTH PACIFIC CONDEMNS DECISION TO RESUME NUCLEAR TESTING

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—Countries of the South Pacific today sharply condemned France's decision to resume nuclear weapons testing in the region in September.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon bitterly accused French President Jacques Chirac of "Napoleonic-De Gaulle arrogance."

An angry Prime Minister Jim Bolger complained that France had directly insulted his country which sent troops to fight two world wars on French soil. "New Zealanders left the South Pacific to defend France and to help France reclaim its land," Bolger said in a vitriolic attack in Parliament. "Is that our thanks—the fingers sign because the French military want bigger playthings?"

Bolger said France and New Zealand had been "friends for generations and in one act today France decided to hell with the friendship." "It is not too late for France to reconsider its position. There is a great deal at stake," Bolger said. Both Australia and New

Zealand said they will downscale or freeze defense links with France in protest.

Japan's Foreign Minister Yohei Kono also criticized the French decision to resume testing, saying it violates the trust of the non-nuclear community. Kono expressed his disapproval in a telephone call to his French counterpart.

The Philippines and Indonesia joined other Asia-Pacific critics of France's decision.

[From the New York Times, June 15, 1995]

France Planning Nuclear Tests Despite Opposition, Chirac Says

(By Craig R. Whitney)

PARIS, June 13.—President Jacques Chirac of France, defying international opposition to resumption of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific, said tonight that France would resume underground weapons tests in September but would stop them once and for all by the end of May 1996.

Mr. Chirac's predecessor, François Mitterrand, declared a moratorium on nuclear tests in April 1992.

"Unfortunately, we stopped a little too early," Mr. Chirac said, on the eve of a trip to Washington and New York to confer with President Clinton and Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali of the United Nations.

In a news conference in Élysée Palace, Mr. Chirac described his decision as "irrevocable." He said the eight planned tests would have "no ecological consequences" and would complete a series, interrupted three years ago, intended to calibrate equipment that would allow computer simulations in future tests of the reliability of the French independent nuclear deterrent.

Mr. Chirac had been telegraphing his decision for some time, but it could influence the debate in the United States. Some military experts in Washington would like the Clinton Administration to make a few more tests before a permanent ban in a treaty that France, the United States and other countries have pledged to sign next year.

Adm. Jacques Lanxade, the French armed forces chief of staff, reported to Mr. Mitterrand a year ago that the military needed to make a few more tests to insure the reliability of France's nuclear deterrent, according to Defense Minister Charles Millon. But Mr. Mitterrand declined to lift the moratorium.

Mr. Chirac, a conservative who succeeded Mr. Mitterrand on May 7, denounced Mr. Mitterrand's action in 1992 as "a unilateral disarmament decision."

France's independent nuclear deterrent, largely submarine-based, has been the key-stone of its independent national defense strategy since the early 1960's, when Gen. Charles de Gaulle decided that dependence on the United States nuclear deterrent was unacceptable.

CONGRATULATING NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1995

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors and a Member of Congress who has three of the greatest Naval installations in the country in my congressional district—the Patuxent Naval Air Station, the Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center, and the Naval Research Laboratory—I was extremely honored to join this year's graduation exercises at the U.S. Naval Academy.